

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

November 9, 1959

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Attached is a listing of paper currencies needed for our new exhibits, and we should appreciate very much any assistance you should be in a position to give us in obtaining this material.

We are, of course, perfectly aware of the fact that several of these notes are of extreme rarity.

Though I expect to return from Boy's Town and Chicago only late Friday night, I hope to have enough energy left to drive with Mrs. Stefanelli to New York on Saturday to be there in time for your lecture, and to say "hello!"

Regards,

V. Clain-Stefanelli

V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

Encl.

COLONIAL NOTES:

- Massachusetts: 1690
1707
1736
1744
- Maryland: 1733
1740
1748
- South Carolina: 1703
1707-15
1719-31
- Connecticut: 1709
1733
- New York 1709
1720
- New Jersey 1709
- Rhode Island: 1710-37
- New Hampshire: 1717
1734 *reprints*
- Pennsylvania: 1723
- Virginia: 1755?
1757
- ~~- New Hampshire: 1775-1780~~
- ~~- New York: 1775-1788~~

PAPER MONEY:

- Bank of North America, Philadelphia, 1782 1789
- Bank of Massachusetts, Boston, 1784
- Bank of New York
- First United States Bank, 1791-1811 ✓
- Treasury Notes, 1812-15 ✓
- Second United States Bank, 1817-37 ✓
- Treasury Notes, 1837
- Suffolk Bank System Notes
- Free Banking System Notes
- Treasury Notes 1846
- Demand Notes 1861 ✓
- Legal Tender Notes 1862 ✓
- 1863 ✓
- 1869 ✓
- Compound Interest Treasury Notes, 1863 ✓
- Interest Bearing Notes
- National Bank Notes, First Charter Period, 1863-75 ✓
- Legal Tender Notes, 1869 ✓
- National Bank Notes, First Charter Period, 1863 ✓
- National Gold Bank Notes of California, 1870 ✓
- Silver Certificates, 1878-1899 ✓
- National Bank Notes, Second Charter Period, 1882 ✓

Paper Money (Continued)

- Greenbacks ✓
- Brownbacks ✓
- Gold Certificates, 1882 ✓
- Treasury Notes, 1890 ✓
- Gold Certificates 7th issue, 1905-07 ✓
 - 8th issue, 1907 ✓
 - 9th issue, 1913 ✓
- Federal Reserve Notes, 1913 issued by 3 different banks
- Federal Reserve Notes
- Gold Certificates, 9th issue, 1922 ✓
- Silver Certificates, 5th issue, 1923 ✓

OBSOLETE BANK BILLS:

Colorado

Montana

Nevada

Wisconsin ✓

CONFEDERATE PAPER MONEY:

- Montgomery issue ✓
- Tennessee State issue ✓

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

November 24, 1959

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Val:

It was very encouraging to have you, your wife, and others from out of town, attend the talk at A.N.S.

The list of items which you need for the exhibit at Smithsonian, and which you forwarded to me in your letter of November 9, 1959, does include some unobtainable items, but this organization could arrange to lend you a number of items on your list, if you wish, such as

Bank of North America, 1789
First Bank of the United States
United States Treasury Notes of 1815
Second Bank of the United States
United States Demand Notes
Legal Tender Notes of all Series
National Bank Notes of all series
Wisconsin obsolete Bank Notes
The Montgomery issue of Confederate Paper Money
Tennessee State Issues of 1875.

It is hard to realize that some of the United States paper money which you request is not already in your collection as the Federal Reserve banks have such notes in their collections as well as the Treasury Department.

In the planning of your exhibit you indicated you would like to know the dimensions of items which could be loaned and you should indicate whether you want one item of a category or more. All of the items are of standard size except the Bank of North America which can be furnished in small notes or an entire sheet of notes 8"x10". The First Bank of the United States note is about 4"x6".

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

Page 2

November 24, 1959

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Smithsonian Institution

You also requested Suffolk Bank System Notes and Free Banking System Notes and these could also be furnished but more details must be given as to the dates and the bank or banks desired.

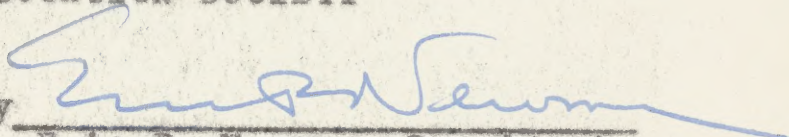
Would you also give us an indication as to the date planned for the exhibit and the length of time it is to be kept in the rotunda and whether it will be moved to another area or dismantled.

Incidentally, if all you need now is a picture of the Bank of Swatara note which we forwarded, please return the note and we will be glad to furnish a picture.

With kindest personal regards to both of you,

Cordially yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By 
Eric P. Newman, President

EPN/atb

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION FOR EDUCATION
THROUGH RESEARCH AND EXHIBITION
OF COINS, CURRENCY AND HISTORIC OBJECTS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 27, 1960

AIR MAIL

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Our new History of Money exhibits will go into production very soon, and we would appreciate very much indeed any help your organization could give us.

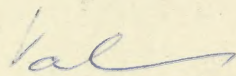
We need at this time two Colonial Notes issued before 1760 by the colonies of Connecticut and New Jersey. We would need also:

Notes of the Bank of North America, 1789 (one small note)
First United States Bank, 1791-1811
Treasury Note, 1812-1815
Suffolk Bank Note (if possible, one of the earlier issues).

We are wondering if, and for how long, you could make available this material to us.

Thank you for any assistance your organization may be able to give us.

Sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

May 31, 1960

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics
Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Val:

It will be our pleasure to lend to the Smithsonian Institution all of the items which you requested in your letter of May 27, 1960. They are available at any time you wish and there is no particular limitation as to how long you may retain them. Is it your thought to have them on exhibit for one year, or two years, or what?

With respect to the Suffolk Bank Note, we have an 1824 note fully signed but we also have a proof note of the earlier period which does not show any date. We have a later note, also.

Incidentally, with respect to the Bank of North America, we have available some small fractional notes issued in 1815 as well as the ones you requested for 1789.

It is always a pleasure to be of assistance in an exhibition of this sort and you may count on our full cooperation.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

By
Eric P. Newman, President

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25. D. C.

August 11, 1960

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Attached is a listing of paper currencies needed for our new exhibits, and we would appreciate very much any assistance you may be able to give us in locating this material.

We should like to obtain these bills as an indefinite loan with the understanding that any of the objects may be withdrawn upon reasonable notice.

Thank you very much indeed for your cooperation in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

Attachment

Connecticut: Colonial note before 1760

Bank of North America, 1789 (small note)

First Bank of the United States, one note

Suffolk Bank, 1824 or later date, note

United States Demand Note.

Legal Tender Note (1862)

Compound Interest Treasury Note

Interest Bearing Note

National Bank Note, First Charter Period

National Bank Note, Second Charter Period

September 13, 1960

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics
Smithsonian Institution
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Val:

I just returned from my vacation and wish to reply, promptly,
to your letter of August 11, 1960.

We will be able to furnish all, except the interest bearing
note, of the items listed in the schedule attached to your
letter and there is no objection to them being on an indef-
inite loan with a reasonable notice in the event withdrawal
is desired.

We call your attention to the fact that in your letter of
May 27, 1960, you asked for a Treasury note of the 1812-15
period and you no longer indicate a desire for that item.
You also requested a New Jersey note issued prior to 1760
and this is no longer desired. Would you be kind enough to
let me know, by return air mail, whether you have found other
specimens of the two omitted items.

Please advise, also, when you wish these items for exhibit
and you will receive our wholehearted and prompt cooperation.

Kindest personal regards to you and your wife.

Sincerely,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

EPN/atb

By Eric P. Newman, President

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 23, 1960

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Thank you very much indeed for your kind letter and for the cooperation you promised.

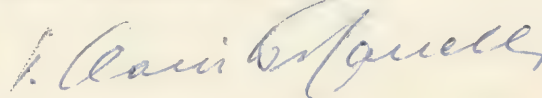
We did not include in our request of August 11 a treasury note of the 1812-1815 period. It had to be eliminated from the final layouts because of a lack of adequate space. We would appreciate it, however, if you could make available to us nice examples of Colonial notes issued before 1764 in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. We need one specimen for each colony mentioned.

We would appreciate it indeed if you could send the items listed as soon as convenient since the production of the exhibition has finally started.

Again, many thanks for your wonderful cooperation.

Mrs. Stefanelli joins me in sending you and Mrs. Newman our kindest personal regards.

Very sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIPT FOR OBJECTS LEFT IN CUSTODY OF U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

Received from Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, 6450 Cecile Avenue,
St. Louis 5, Missouri

the objects listed below subject to the conditions printed on the reverse.

Group of 7 Colonial and U. S. Bank notes as per attached list.

Total 7 specimens

Receipt No. 234343

Frank A. Felt

For United States National Museum.

Please preserve this receipt for surrender when withdrawing objects

CONDITIONS

1. The United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, will give to objects deposited with it the same care they would receive if they were the Museum's own property, but it assumes no responsibility in case of loss or damage by theft, fire, or any other cause whatsoever.
2. No insurance will be carried by the United States National Museum on objects lent, deposited, or exhibited in the Museum.
3. In receiving or surrendering imported works of art, and other objects, the United States National Museum requires that the lender comply with all Government customs regulations.
4. It rests with the discretion of the United States National Museum officials as to whether, or for how long, objects lent to it shall be exhibited to the public.
5. Upon surrender of this receipt, or upon the written order of the depositor or his duly authorized and accredited agent or successor in interest, any object temporarily deposited in the United States National Museum may be withdrawn upon reasonable notice.
6. The United States National Museum may require a written order of the owner or his duly authorized agent or legal representative before it delivers or returns said objects. In case of the death of an owner, the legal representative of the deceased is requested to notify the United States National Museum forthwith, giving his full name and address in writing and enclosing a certified copy of his authority.
7. The United States National Museum will give reasonable notice in writing if it desires to have any object taken back by the depositor. Such an object, if not withdrawn by the depositor or his agent, may be placed in storage at the depositor's risk and expense.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 248430

ERIC P. NEWMAN
NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

Date

10/13/60

Signature of Depositor

Group of Colonial and U.S.notes:

1. Connecticut Colony 5 L engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct.6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. No.1966, signed by Wyllys, Calicott and Hanly; Ext.fine; 2 known; excessively rare.
2. Bank of North America, 3 pence dated August 6, 1789, plate B, on marbled paper furnished by Benjamin Franklin, Unc.
3. (First) Bank of the United States \$5 dated June 20, 1800, no.1291, plate C, Simpson, Willing, Boston Branch; fine.
4. Suffolk Bank, Boston, from which Suffolk Banking System was developed. \$10.00 dated Oct.15, 1824; plate I, no.730; Francis, Parker; Ext.fine; rare.
5. U.S.Demand Note \$5.00 dated Aug.10, 1861, payable in Philadelphia, no. 42215, plate C; Fry Domes; edge chipped, very good and rare.
6. U.S.Note (Legal Tender) \$5.00 dated March 10, 1862, no.74014, plate B, very fine.
7. U.S.Compound Interest Treasury Note \$10.00 dated Oct.15, 1864; no.224731; plate D; Colby, Spinner. Very good for piece of this rarity.

(7 specimens)

KELLEY'S

COINS and ANTIQUES

4314 Olive Street

St. Louis 8, Mo.

October 13, 1960

Eric P. Newman,
400 Washington Ave.,
St. Louis 2, Mo.

Dear Mr. Newman:

We have examined the following paper money and appraise it as follows:

CONNECTICUT COLONY 5 Pounds engraved bill of credit, dated Oct. 6, 1733, re-dated May, 1740 and further re-dated July 8, 1740. Ext. Fine. Excessively Rare.....\$350.00

PENNSYLVANIA 50 Shilling, printed by Benjamin Franklin, dated May 1, 1760. Fine.....\$25.00

NEW JERSEY 12 Shilling, June 22, 1756. Unc. Crisp.....\$90.00

3 Pence. BANK of NORTH AMERICA. Dated August 6, 1789. On marbled paper furnished by Benjamin Franklin. Unc.....\$150.00

\$5.00 (First) BANK of the UNITED STATES, dated June, 20, 1800.....Fine.....\$50.00

\$10.00 SUFFOLK BANK, BOSTON. (1824) Ext. Fine.....\$40.00

\$5.00 U.S. DEMAND NOTE. Payable in Philadelphia. V.Good....\$150.00

\$5.00 U.S. NOTE (Legal Tender) March 10, 1862. Chittenden, Spinner. Very Fine.....\$50.00

\$10.00 U.S. COMPOUND INTEREST TREASURY NOTE. Oct. 15, 1864. Colby, Spinner. Very Good for piece.....\$350.00

\$10.00 SECOND NATIONAL BANK of PHILADELPHIA. First Charter Period National Banknote. Feb. 20, 1867. Chittenden, Spinner. Very Fine.....\$100.00

\$5.00 NATIONAL BANK of COMMERCE, NEW YORK. With Brown Back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan. Unc. Crisp.....\$75.00

(Member)

Yours truly,

Prof. Numis. Guild #17
A.N.A. #5543
Cen. States #2

 Art Kelley

KELLEY'S

COINS and ANTIQUES

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St. Louis 8, Mo.

October 13, 1960

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\$5.00 NATIONAL BANK of COMMERCE, NEW YORK. With Brown Back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan. Unc. Crisp.....\$75.00

(Member)

Yours truly,

Prof. Numis. Guild #17
A.N.A. #5543
Cen. States #2

Art Kelley

REGISTERED;
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

¹¹⁴
October 13, 1960

Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your letters of August 11, 1960 and September 23, 1960, there is enclosed herewith for indefinite loan, eleven (11) pieces of rare American paper money for use in the exhibit which you will soon put up in your institution. It is a pleasure to be able to cooperate with you by making these pieces available.

Please see that the items are well cared for.

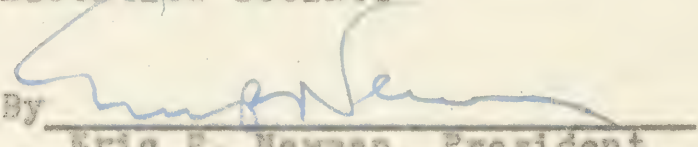
We certainly hope that the public will derive a great deal of benefit from the exhibition and I, personally, look forward to having the opportunity of seeing it at the earliest possible time.

You are free to use or not to use the name of this organization in connection with the loan.

Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By


Eric P. Newman, President

EPN/atb

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RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

October 13, 1960

Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

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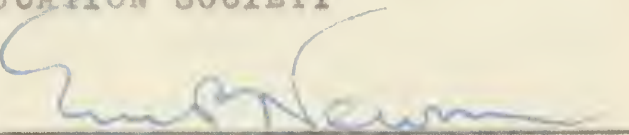
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ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By


Eric P. Newman, President

EPN/atb

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October 13, 1960

Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

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Very truly yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By Eric P. Newman, President

ERN/atb

Connecticut Colony 5th engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct. 6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. #1966, signed by Wyllys, Calicott and Hanly; Ext. fine; 2 known; excessively rare.

Pennsylvania Colonial 50 shilling Bill of Credit printed by Benjamin Franklin dated May 1, 1760; #3706, Plate D; Eddy, Morrison, Parker; fine.

New Jersey Colonial 12 shilling Bill of Credit dated June 22, 1756. #5201 Plate B, Smyth, Hartshome, Smith, unc. crisp.

3 pence Bank of North America dated August 6, 1789, Plate B, on marbled paper furnished by Benjamin Franklin, Unc.

\$5 (First) Bank of the United States dated June 20, 1800, #1291, Plate C, Simpson, Willing, Boston Branch; fine.

\$10.00 Suffolk Bank, Boston, from which Suffolk Banking System was developed. Dated October 15, 1824; Plate I, #730; Francis, Parker; Ext. fine; rare.

\$5.00 U. S. Demand Note dated Aug. 10, 1861 payable in Philadelphia, #42215, Plate C; Fry Dones; edge chipped; very good and rare.

\$5.00 U.S. Note (Legal Tender) dated March 10, 1862, #74014, Plate B, very fine.

\$10.00 U. S. Compound Interest Treasury Note dated October 15, 1864; #224721, Plate D; Colby, Spinner. Very good for piece of this rarity.

\$10.00 Second National Bank of Philadelphia, first charter period National banknote dated Feb. 20, 1867; #191432, Plate C, Bank #514; Chittenden, Spinner; Very fine.

\$5.00 National Bank of Commerce in New York, second charter period national banknote with brown back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, #237140, Plate L, Bank #733; Bruce, Wyman; unc. crisp.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 18, 1960

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I have just received your letter of October 13 and the eleven pieces of rare paper money which you were kind enough to make available for our new exhibits.

We will certainly take good care of this material and may I say how grateful we are for your wonderful cooperation in this matter.

We will keep you informed about the progress we are making and formal loan papers will be sent to you as soon as the final lay outs are ready.

Very sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

✓ Connecticut Colony 5s engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct. 6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. #1966, signed by Wyllys, Calicott and Hanly; Ext. fine; 2 known; excessively rare.

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✓ \$5 (First) Bank of the United States dated June 20, 1800, #1291, Plate C, Simpson, Willing, Boston Branch; fine.

✓ \$10.00 Suffolk Bank, Boston, from which Suffolk Banking System was developed. Dated October 15, 1824; Plate I, #730; Francis, Parker; Ext. fine; rare.

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\$5.00 National Bank of Commerce in New York, second charter period national banknote with brown back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, #237140, Plate L, Bank #733; Bruce, Wyman; unc. crisp.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 January 1961

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

It has just been decided to reopen the History of Money exhibits on Saturday, March 18, at 3:00 p.m. You will of course receive a formal announcement but I would like to extend this personal invitation to you and Mrs. Newman to attend the opening and I would appreciate it if you would let me know if you will be able to come.

Cordially,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

January 24, 1961

Mr. V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator
Division of Numismatics
Smithsonian Institution
United States National Museum
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Val:

Your personal invitation to be present at the opening of your History of Money Exhibit on March 18, 1961, at 3 P. M., is very much appreciated. I cannot determine, at this time, whether I can be present but if I can arrange a trip to the East so as to fit this in over the weekend, I will do so.

In your letter of October 18, 1960, you stated that formal loan papers would be sent in connection with the items which were sent to you for exhibit by this organization and to date I have received no such formal loan papers. Would you be kind enough to follow up on that matter.

From time to time, as you know, you have referred numismatic inquiries this way and it is a source of great satisfaction to be able to answer them.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

By Eric P. Newman, President

EPN/atb

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

27 January 1961

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

Under separate cover you will receive four notes which we did not use in the Monetary History exhibits.

You will receive also formal papers for the seven notes which we should like to keep on loan.

Do you have any information about original Confederate seals in any of our private or public collections? I would appreciate any indications you should be able to give us.

Mrs. Stefanelli joins me in sending you and Mrs. Newman our most sincere greetings.

Most cordially yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., U. S. A.

A letter has, has not, been written.

Registrar File No. _____

SHIPPING INVOICE

Date January 27, 1961

To Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Recommended R. H. Howland
Head Curator.

Approved _____
Bureau Director.

Attention: Mr. Eric P. Newman

Date shipped _____ by Prepaid, registered
Prepaid; Collect; Messenger.

Initiated by V. Clain-Stefanelli, Curator

Division of Numismatics

The material listed below contained in envelope is transmitted as—

- (1) a gift. (3) in exchange. (5) return of material borrowed. (7)
(2) a loan at your request. (4) for examination at our request. (6) return of material sent for identification.

LIST OF SPECIMENS

NAME OF OBJECT	LOCALITY	COLLECTOR	CATALOG No.	NUMBER OF SPECIMENS
Pennsylvania Colonial 50 shilling Bill of Credit printed by Benjamin Franklin dated May 1, 1760; #3706, Plate D; Eddy, Morrison, Parker; fine.				1
New Jersey Colonial 12 shilling Bill of Credit dated June 22, 1756. #5201 Plate B, Smyth, Hartshome, Smith, unc. crisp.				1
\$10.00 Second National Bank of Philadelphia, first charter period National banknote dated Feb. 20, 1867; #191432; Plate C, Bank #514; Chittenden, Spinner; Very fine.				1
\$5.00 National Bank of Commerce in New York, second charter period national banknote with brown back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, #237140, Plate L, Bank #733; Bruce, Wyman; unc. crisp.				1

Total 4

NOTE.—Loans are made for 2 months unless otherwise stipulated.

In connection with material sent out for identification all types and uniques must be returned.

Retention of any other material is permitted only on definite arrangement.

Received the above in good order on 2/9/61

ERIC P. NEWMAN

(Date)

By NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

234343
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB -2 1961

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

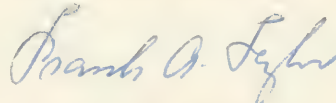
It is a pleasure to acknowledge on behalf of the United States National Museum receipt of seven Colonial and U. S. Bank notes.

These pieces have been entered on the records of the National Museum as a loan from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society and may I say how grateful we are for your cooperation in this matter.

Please sign the original copy of the enclosed Form SI-USNM-156 and return it to us in the attached self addressed envelope, which needs no postage. The duplicate may be retained for your files, to be surrendered when the coins are returned to you.

Thank you for your interest in the United States National Museum.

Very truly yours,



Frank A. Taylor
Director
Museum of History and Technology

Enclosures

234426

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FEB -7 1961

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

We have nearly finished setting up the new Monetary History exhibits and we find now that we will not be able to include four of the bills you were willing to make available to us.

We are returning them to you herewith with our most sincere thanks. When received, please date, sign, and return the white copy of the invoice in the enclosed addressed envelope which needs no postage.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and interest.

Very sincerely yours,

V. Clain-Stefanelli

V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 27, 1961

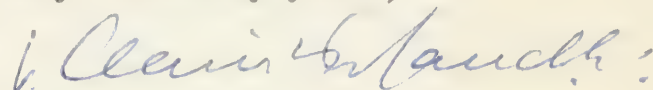
Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis 5, Missouri

Dear Eric:

I am attaching for your information a copy of the Congressional Record containing remarks made in the Senate by Senator A. Willis Robertson on the opening of the Monetary History exhibits and a description of the principal displays. (page A1887)

May I thank you again for your assistance in making these exhibits possible.

Very sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

Attachment



*The Regents and the Secretary of the
Smithsonian Institution*

*Request the honor of your presence
at the opening of the new exhibit*

Monetary History

*Showing the evolution of money systems as illustrated by
coins and paper money of all ages*

On Saturday afternoon

*March eighteenth, nineteen hundred and sixty-one
at three o'clock*

In the Arts and Industries Building

*Jefferson Drive and Ninth Street, SW.
On the Mall*

This invitation admits bearer and guests

(over)

The Hall of Monetary History and Medallion Art illustrates the major lines of the development of money economy from the beginning of primitive barter to the establishment of our modern monetary systems. This is a new approach in numismatic exhibition, in that the exhibits have been arranged to show the evolution of money within the sequence of significant historical events and as an integral part of the cultural development of human society. Special emphasis has been given to the development of the various forms of currencies in North America and their role in the economic and political growth of the United States.

The Hall also features the world's largest collection of gold coins on public display, that of the late Paul A. Straub, as well as the renowned United States Mint Collection, and selections from the Willis H. du Pont Collection of Russian Coins and Medals.

INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATIC CONGRESS

NEW YORK — WASHINGTON 1973

9/14/73

SPN Comm on display
1740 ✓

Sh 1713 redated 1731

Mass Smithsonian Collection

may be fake photo Yes his
phone

Suffolk #10 1824 #730

Perkins type on
display ✓

Is this mine

1804 Bank of US \$5 ✓
or
1806 #1291 Plate C
Is this mine

Bank of N.A.
3d Plate B.



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

September 21, 1973

Division of Numismatics
Museum of History and Technology
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. or Mrs. Stefanelli

Gentlemen:

The hospitality of the Institution at the International Numismatic Congress was appreciated by all of the visitors, particularly myself. Thank you and your staff for making the activities so educational, friendly and lively.

Seeing your exhibit was a reminder to bring up to date the loan we made to you prior to February 2, 1961, covered by your receipt #234343. There were originally 11 items on loan, and 4 were returned (see #234426). The 7 remaining are as set forth on the attached schedule.

I saw the first 4 in your display, and I will appreciate your acknowledgement that they remain on loan. The last 3 items I did not find on display, and any which are not on display should be returned, unless there is some reason for them to be further held. Will you send them to us?

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN, President

EPN:jah

Encl.

ITEMS ON LOAN TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
FROM ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY
AS OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1973

Connecticut Colony 5¹/₂ engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct. 6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. #1966, signed by Wyllys, Calicott and Hanly; Ext. fine; 2 known; excessively rare.

3 pence Bank of North America dated August 6, 1789, Plate B, on marbled paper furnished by Benjamin Franklin, Unc.

\$5 (First) Bank of the United States dated June 20, 1800, #1291, Plate C, Simpson, Willing, Boston Branch; fine.

\$10.00 Suffolk Bank, Boston, from which Suffolk Banking System was developed. Dated October 15, 1824; Plate I, #730; Francis, Parker; Ext. fine; rare.

\$5.00 U. S. Demand Note dated Aug. 10, 1861 payable in Philadelphia, #42215, Plate C; Fry Domes; edge chipped; very good and rare.

\$5.00 U.S. Note (Legal Tender) dated March 10, 1862, #74014, Plate B, very fine.

\$10.00 U. S. Compound Interest Treasury Note dated October 15, 1864; #224721, Plate D; Colby, Spinner. Very good for piece of this rarity.

ITEMS ON LOAN TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
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Connecticut Colony 5f engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct. 6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. #1966, signed by Wyllys, Caliscott and Hanly; Ext. fine; 2 known; excessively rare.

Pennsylvania Colonial 50 shilling Bill of Credit printed by Benjamin Franklin dated May 1, 1760; #3706, Plate D; Eddy, Morrison, Parker; fine.

New Jersey Colonial 12 shilling Bill of Credit dated June 22, 1756. #5201 Plate B, Smyth, Hartshome, Smith, unc. crisp.

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\$5.00 National Bank of Commerce in New York, second charter period national banknote with brown back. Signed by J. Pierpont Morgan, #237140, Plate L, Bank #733; Bruce, Wyman; unc. crisp.

d E

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

October 4, 1973

Mr. Eric P. Newman, President
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Your letter of recent date has been received during
the absence of our Curator, Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli.

Upon his return to the office, the first of November,
your letter will be brought to his immediate attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mary S. Sullivan

Mary S. Sullivan
Secretary to the Curator
Division of Numismatics

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

July 26, 1974

Division of Numismatics
The National Museum of History and Technology
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20560

Attention: Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli

Dear Dr. Stefanelli:

On September 21, 1973, we wrote you asking for an acknowledgment with respect to items still on loan to you and asking you to return certain other items which were not on display. A copy of that letter is enclosed herewith. On October 4, 1973, I received a note that the letter would be brought to the attention of Dr. Stefanelli on his return.

We have received no answer and would appreciate it if an answer will be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:jah

Encl.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20560

234343

A LETTER HAS, HAS NOT, BEEN WRITTEN

SHIPPING INVOICE

REGISTRAR FILE NO. 234343

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECIPIENT:

Loans are made for two months unless stipulated below. When returning material, please mention the Registrar File Number. Types sent on loan must be returned by Registered mail.

INITIATING OFFICE
INVOICE NO. _____

DATE August 12, 1974

TO: Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63155

LOAN PERIOD _____

INITIATED BY V. Clain-Stefanelli

UNIT Division of Numismatics

APPROVED _____

(7)

Chairman
Department of AA

THIS MATERIAL IS SENT AS:

- (1) An open long-term exchange
(2) A loan at your request
(3) In exchange
(4) A loan for examination at our request
(5) (5) Return of material borrowed
(6) Return of material sent for identification

MATERIAL (As appropriate, state locality, collector, catalog numbers, etc. Total each distribution category)

(See Attached Listing) 7 Specimens

Register for \$20,000

NO. OF PACKAGES 1 DATE SHIPPED _____
SHIPMENT REGISTERED PAYMENT PREPAID
(Express, parcel post, etc.) (Prepaid, collect, etc.)
SHIPPING NO. 219125 SHIPPING CLERK'S INITIALS _____

RECEIVED IN GOOD ORDER

ERIC P. NEWMAN
NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

(Name)

8/26/74
(Date)

RETAIN THIS COPY

Connecticut Colony 5 pound engraved bill of credit originally dated Oct. 6, 1733, redated May, 1740 and further redated by printing on reverse July 8, 1740. #1966, signed by Wyllys, Calicott and Hanly; Ext. fine; 2 known; excessively rare.

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\$10.00 U. S. Compound Interest Treasury Note dated October 15, 1864; #224721, Plate D; Colby, Spinner.
Very good for piece of this rarity.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20560

August 13, 1974

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63155

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am pleased to acknowledge your letter of July 26, 1974 and I deeply regret that you did not receive a reply from us to your previous request.

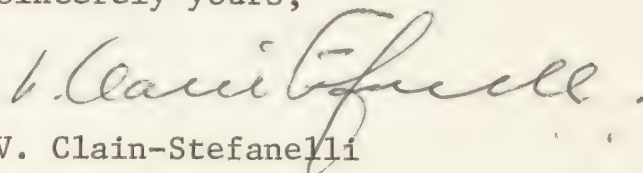
In fact, I believe that materials should not be kept on loan indefinitely and particularly paper currencies may be subject to some deterioration if displayed for very long periods of time, in spite of all of the measures one may take to protect them. I have tried again in recent months to secure for the permanent collections examples that may be used to replace the ones owned by you. Unfortunately, I was not successful as yet. I am not mentioning this to further delay the return of your material but only to explain, in part, the delay of my reply. This is only part of the reason for the delay which was largely due to a seemingly ever increasing series of deadlines that must be met in connection with new exhibits.

Enclosed is a shipping invoice describing the material which will be returned to you. When the shipment is received, please date, sign and return the white copy of the invoice in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

We are also enclosing a set of photographs showing the display units of the History of Money which featured the notes you so graciously made available to us.

May we again say how much we appreciated your assistance and interest.

Sincerely yours,



V. Clain-Stefanelli
Curator
Division of Numismatics

Enclosures

VCS:ss



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 107

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1961

No. 48

Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and glory, unto whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid, teach us to pray, for we are keenly conscious that the world in which our common days are spent is poor preparation for communion with Thee. Yet, we need Thee; every hour we need Thee.

We are disturbed by the public menace of our times, burdened by many anxieties, tempted to be cynical because of human evil, and of faint hope because of human folly. We confess that too often we are fretted by small problems and blown off our course by great storms that sweep the earth.

We pray, today, for our divided and violent world, and for ourselves in the midst of it, that we may not increase its dissension by our ill temper and prejudice, but may widen every area of good will our influence can reach.

Give us the strength to carry on, whatever the future may hold, knowing that nothing can befall us as a nation and as individuals that as laborers together with Thee we cannot withstand and master.

So make our hearts strong in the spirit of Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 16, 1961, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of

the United States submitting sundry nominations, and withdrawing the nomination of U. Alexis Johnson, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, which nominating messages were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 451. An act to authorize the distribution of copies of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to former Members of Congress requesting such copies; and

H.R. 5075. An act to provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits, and for other purposes.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. B. CARROLL REECE, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Calendar be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Banking and Currency was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of

routine business. I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. KUCHEL. Will the distinguished majority leader indicate what the program of business today is, and will he be able to indicate what we may expect during the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the question asked by the distinguished acting minority leader, I wish to state that the unfinished business is the so-called educational TV bill, S. 205. There may be some debate on it today, but we shall really get underway with its consideration tomorrow. It is not anticipated that any votes will be taken today.

If the conference report on the feed grains bill is reported to the Senate, it is anticipated that it will be brought up for consideration on tomorrow.

If the Senate is agreeable, it might be possible to consider today Calendar 69, House bill 1822, a bill to adjust the amount of funds available for farm operating loans made pursuant to section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; and Calendar No. 70, Senate bill 1028, a bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved August 7, 1959, entitled "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendments of 1959," provided there is no controversy over them. I assure the distinguished Senator that, so far as I am concerned, no votes will be taken today, and Senators can govern themselves accordingly.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the authority of Public Law 650 of the 86th Congress, the Chair appoints the following Senators to serve on the United States Constitution One Hundred and

Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commission: Senator CLARK, Senator ERVIN, and Senator SCOTT.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON STOCKPILE PROGRAM

A letter from the Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a secret report on the stockpile program, for the period ended December 31, 1960 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A letter from the Secretary, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that organization, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contractual actions taken to facilitate the national defense, for the calendar year 1960 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

A letter from the Assistant General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, that the Commission had no activities to report for the calendar year ended December 31, 1960, relating to Public Law 85-804; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION 1309

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship

"Whereas many of our good citizens who have migrated from other lands found refuge in America fleeing from the yoke of tyranny and oppression; and

"Whereas these people have contributed much to the educational, cultural, and economic structure of our country; and

"Whereas the sons and daughters of these people have served bravely and commendably in the military service of their country; and

"Whereas these many people, as a result of economic need were unable to provide for formal education; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has recognized this and the Immigration Act provides that those citizens who have been in this country for 20 years and who have attained the age of 50 are eligible to make application for citizenship regardless of their ability to read or write; and

"Whereas these people have an earnest desire to become citizens of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island earnestly urge the Congress of the United States to abolish

these limitations in the Immigration Act and to enact legislation which would allow those people who are not able to speak or read English to apply for American citizenship; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly certified copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith by the secretary of state to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, earnestly requesting that each use his best efforts to enact legislation which would carry out the purposes of this resolution."

By Mr. SCHOEPPPEL:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Public Works:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 5

"Concurrent resolution notifying the U.S. Army Chief of Engineers of the desire of the Kansas Legislature relative to water supply features in Milford Reservoir and other authorized reservoir projects

"Whereas the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958 authorizes the inclusion of water supply storage in reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation to meet future needs, provided the Federal Government receives reasonable assurances from the States or their political subdivisions that the water will be needed sometime in the future and that the non-Federal financial obligations for the water supply features will be fulfilled; and

"Whereas the Kansas constitution was amended in 1958 to authorize the State to participate in works for the conservation and development of water resources; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board, after thorough deliberation and study, has requested the inclusion of 300,000 acre-feet of water supply storage in the Milford Reservoir on the Republican River, 150,000 acre-feet in Perry Reservoir on the Delaware River, and 34,900 acre-feet in John Redmond Reservoir on the Neosho River to meet future anticipated needs; and

"Whereas the Kansas Water Resources Board has also supported requests by the cities of Independence, Coffeyville, Emporia, and Council Grove for inclusion of water supply features in the Elk City Reservoir on the Elk River and Council Grove Reservoir on the Neosho River; and

"Whereas the U.S. Senate, in its consideration of the public works bill passed by the 86th Congress, recommended that none of the fiscal year 1961 appropriation of \$500,000 for Milford Reservoir be used to commence construction until the Chief of Engineers has been furnished a resolution or declaration of policy by the Kansas Legislature recognizing the non-Federal repayment obligation and stating intent to fulfill same at the proper time; and

"Whereas the special report to the 1961 legislature prepared by the Kansas Water Resources Board shows clearly that State assumption of responsibility for obtaining needed conservation storage in Federal reservoirs would be in the best interests of the State of Kansas as a means of making more of the natural water supply available for beneficial future use within the State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas (the Senate concurring therein): That the legislature concurs in the recommendations made by the Kansas Water Resources Board for inclusion of water supply storage in Milford, Perry, and John Redmond Reservoirs, and concurs in the requests made by the cities named in the preamble hereof, which requests have been supported by the Kansas Water Resources Board, for inclusion of water sup-

ply in the Elk City and Council Grove projects; and be it further

"Resolved, That the legislature recognizes the non-Federal repayment obligations required relative to the development of water supply features in federally financed projects and does hereby assure the Chief of Engineers that the State or its political subdivisions will fulfill such obligations, prior to the use of the water, as they relate to the above-named projects and as the obligations are described in Public Law 534, 78th Congress (the Flood Control Act of 1944), title III of Public Law 85-500 (the Water Supply Act of 1958), and such acts as may be supplemental or amendatory thereto; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state is directed to transmit enrolled copies of this resolution to the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, each member of the Kansas congressional delegation, the President of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the chairmen of the U.S. Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and the Governor of Kansas.

"Speaker of the House.

"A. E. ANDERSON,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Adopted by the senate March 9, 1961.

"HAROLD M. CHASE,

"President of the Senate.

"RALPH E. ZARKER,

"Secretary of the Senate."

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN—JOINT RESOLUTION OF WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the economic crisis confronting the country requires a new look by the people of local, State, and Federal governments for better ways to utilize potential economic resources.

Wisconsin, like other States, is faced with serious problems. The situation is especially acute in our northern areas with unemployment ranging up to 18 percent.

The drastic repercussions of such conditions affect not only the jobless but the economy of whole communities dependent upon the buying power of local people.

In northern Wisconsin, however, we have splendid all-year-round opportunities for recreation.

Currently, these communities, as well as the State government, are trying to find ways to capitalize upon this promising resource. Insofar as it properly can, Uncle Sam, I believe, should lend a hand. The Small Business Administration, as well as other agencies, can, I believe, provide useful assistance to these communities attempting bootstrap operations to improve the economy. Recently, I received a joint resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature on the need for additional Federal help to resolve economic problems. I am bringing this to the attention of the appropriate agencies. In addition, the will

remained intact in this record, they would fill in the missing first half of the history of life.

Other scientists fear that landslides and mud torrents knowns at turbidity currents, periodically sweep away the record at any one point. Dr. Hess, for example, believes this sedimentary record will have many gaps.

HOPEFUL FOR DATA

Nevertheless, he and the other scientific sponsors of the Mohole project believe light will be thrown on a multitude of scientific problems.

Under the second layer there is a region that seems to scatter shock waves and that some think is the earth's primordial surface. They say it is littered with meteorites and dust that fell during a weatherless, waterless period when the earth looked more like the moon than its present-day self.

Even such questions as continental drift and polar wandering may be resolved from complete cross sections of the deep sediments. They might show whether or not continents once ploughed across the oceanic basins. The orientation of metallic filaments would point to the ancient locations of the magnetic poles.

The Cuss I is named for the initial letters of the four oil companies that have used in shallow water: Continental, Union, Shell, and Superior. If the tests off La Jolla go smoothly the rig is to be towed by a Navy tug to the site off Guadalupe about March 12.

Smithsonian Institution Numismatic Display

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 20, 1961

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, we read in the Bible that the love of money is the root of all evil. That statement illustrates a historic fact as well as a grave human weakness. The historic fact is that more than 2,000 years ago money was used as a medium of exchange throughout the Roman Empire. The human weakness is the fact that ever since King Midas struck off gold coins men have loved money, and some have loved it to the extent of losing their souls in its acquisition.

In a sense, the history of money is the history of civilization. Savages did not have money, and even today savage tribes of north Africa have no coinage of their own. The Romans were the first to mint coins with milled edges, which would easily indicate whether or not they had been defaced, because all money prior to that period represented so much in weight of gold, silver, copper, or iron, and ignorant people would be cheated by the moneychangers who would take a small portion of gold or silver from a coin before passing it on. Consequently, before the milled coin of the Romans, money was weighed by those who wished to be sure they were getting full value.

Even in our own country, money can tell us a lot about the history of a given period. One complaint of the colonists against the mother country was that the mother country would not permit the

colonists to coin their own money, so in order to supplement an inadequate supply of British coins, tobacco was used for money in Virginia and beads and wampum in Massachusetts.

Mr. President, on last Saturday, the Smithsonian Institution opened to the public its new Hall of Monetary History and put on public display the most extensive and most historic display of ancient and modern coins and paper money the world has ever known. Not only is this exhibit of the greatest interest to those interested in numismatics, but it should be of interest to every citizen in our country, because whether we love money or not a certain amount of it is a necessity in our modern way of living. Indeed, if we seek the secluded happiness of the desert, boldly proclaimed by Omar Khayyam, we still must have the money with which to buy the loaf of bread and the jug of wine to be taken with us into our desert retreat.

In order that my Senate colleagues and all who read the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may have a better understanding of the numismatic collection now on display at the Smithsonian Institution, I ask unanimous consent to publish in the Appendix of the RECORD a brief description of the principal displays prepared for me by Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli, Curator of Numismatics of the Smithsonian Institution.

There being no objection, the description was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Smithsonian Institution's new Hall of Monetary History and Medallion Art opened to the public on Saturday, March 18, 1961, in the Arts and Industries Building.

The main display in the new hall is dedicated to monetary history and illustrates in a sequence of 19 specially designed cases the major aspects of the development of the units used in economic systems employing money from the beginning of primitive barter to the establishment of our modern monetary systems. The exhibits have been arranged to show the evolution of money as related to a sequence of significant historical events, and thus as an integral part of the cultural development of human society. The development of the various forms of currencies in Colonial North America is traced and especial emphasis is given to the evolution of U.S. coins and paper money.

This new exhibit illustrating monetary history forms an important step in the Smithsonian's long-range program of exhibition modernization. Displays of coins, tokens, and paper currencies have been arranged in their historical and cultural contexts, rather than by conventional classifications. These exhibits are thus intended to give a new dimension to the visual record of history on display at the Smithsonian.

Several topical displays complete the basic monetary history exhibit. The themes of these displays are: "The Origin of Coin Names," "The Reformation," "Confederate Currencies," and "State Bank Notes." A reconstruction of a coin-stamper designed by the renowned Italian artist and inventor Leonardo da Vinci—1452-1519—is also on view. It marks the introduction of mechanization in coining techniques.

"The New World" is the title of a special panel, recalling the first coins struck in the Western Hemisphere, in the Mexico City Mint at the beginning of the reign of Charles and Johanna of Spain—1536-56. It is followed by a display of the monetary history of

North America which starts with "Barter on the Frontier," an illustration of the trade of the primitive Indians and the hardships of the white man on the advancing frontier, when only a few hundred years ago Dentalium and Mercenaria shells, wampum, skins of animals and many other articles were used in lieu of money.

"Colonial Money, 1607-1754" is an exhibit showing examples of English, Dutch, and French coins brought by the early settlers, and the first coins struck in Massachusetts in 1652 as well as early paper currency issues.

Other displays show paper bills issued by the States and by the Continental Congress, coins of the States struck after the Declaration of Independence, and the first national currency in relation to the organization of the national banks.

"Economic Adjustments, 1812-60" is the title of an exhibit reflecting a period marked by a series of financial crises and the institution of various banking systems intended to guarantee financial stability. The gold discoveries in Georgia, North Carolina and California resulting in a variety of private gold issues are also featured.

Another is "War and Reconstruction, 1860-73," depicting the different currencies and monetary intermediates, from cardboard money and encased postage stamps to the first U.S. "greenbacks," as well as some of the Confederate issues of this troubled period.

A significant section of the hall is dedicated to the U.S. mint collection. This exhibit is of unusual importance since it represents the oldest collection of coins owned by the Government. In fact, it had its inception in 1792 at the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. That year and during the rest of his career the chief coiner, Adam Eckfeldt, set aside a specimen of each type and date of coin minted. The mint's collection was increased systematically through purchases made possible by Congress since 1839. This original collection was transferred to the Smithsonian after World War I and is known for the unique or extremely rare pieces it contains. One of its sections is devoted to the pattern or experimental pieces which were made at the mint as early as 1792 and continued until fairly recent years. Many of these designs were never adopted, but they served a useful purpose in helping our coin engravers arrive at designs that would be attractive as well as resistant to wear. The artistic merit of some of these patterns is indeed unusual. Others are notable for their historical import, particularly the \$50 gold pieces dated 1877, designed by William Barber, and the so-called metric issues of 1879 and 1880.

The hall features also the world's largest collection of gold coins on public display, given to the Smithsonian by the late Paul A. Straub. It is a "type" collection consisting of 1850 gold coins of Europe and the Americas. Almost 4,000 silver coins of the world complete this series. Remarkable, among others, is the group of oversize multiple talers of the Brunswick duchies issued mainly during the 17th century. A study of the elaborately detailed mining landscapes on some of these coins led to new contributions to the knowledge of early mine-pumping devices.

On view also are outstanding specimens from the Willis H. du Pont donation of Russian coins and medals. It is an authoritative collection paralleled only by that of the Hermitage in Leningrad. The selections are displayed in two cases; one of them illustrates coinages issued between 1700 and 1740 by the Czars Peter the Great, Peter II, and Anna; the other one depicts the life and political aims of Peter the Great as shown on medals.

Another outstanding exhibit is the collection of rare Japanese gold coins presented

in 1880 to General Grant, by the Japanese Government, on the occasion when a thoroughbred stallion was given by the general to the Emperor.

The completion of this hall would not have been possible without the assistance of many public and private institutions and organizations as well as most generous gifts from numerous private citizens of the United States. Notable contributors have been: The American Antiquarian Society, Mrs. Frederick C. C. Boyd, Mrs. Catherine E. Bullowa-Moore, Philip H. Chase, Willis H. du Pont, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, First New Haven Bank, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, International Business Machines Corp., Hon. and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, Mrs. Wayne L. Raymond, Joseph B. Stack, Morton Stack, Paul A. Straub, U.S. Mint, William H. Vanderbilt, and many others.

The Curator of the Division of Numismatics, Dr. Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli of the Smithsonian, reports that the total number of coins, medals, and paper currencies has nearly doubled since 1957 and amounts today to approximately 120,000 catalogued items, not a few of which are unique.

Army Makes a Comeback: What It Will Get and Why

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1961

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article that appeared in the U.S. News & World Report of March 20, 1961, that I found to be most satisfying and gratifying because it supports what I have been urging for a number of years by the introduction of the necessary amendments in the Department of Defense Subcommittee as well as in the full Appropriations Committee and on the floor of the House when the defense appropriations bill was before the membership. After reading this article, I feel it is better late than never and it is my hope that it is not too late.

The article follows:

ARMY MAKES A COMEBACK: WHAT IT WILL GET AND WHY

Overhaul of U.S. defenses, now in the works, signals a bigger role for the Army—which has felt neglected for years.

More troops for "brush fire" wars—a billion dollars for new weapons—greater strength and mobility on the ground and in the air—these are only part of what's being planned.

Result: The U.S. Army is on its way back. It is the U.S. Army—after a period of lean years—that suddenly stands to gain most from shifts now being made or planned in defense strategy. The Army, you are told by officials in Washington, is making a comeback.

This is to be the shape of the new Army, if plans now being proposed are carried out.

More manpower. The Army's troop strength, cut sharply since 1955, will grow by stages to 925,000 men—up 55,000 from present levels. This in turn means higher draft calls in sight. Some of the new manpower will go to form a fifteenth combat division,

this new unit earmarked for the Strategic Army Corps. STRAC is the Army's emergency force for "brush fire" wars, now totaling 3 divisions of paratroopers and infantrymen based in the United States.

Other new troops would be sent to revitalize 5 understrength divisions in Germany and 2 others in Korea. Urgent need is seen for sharper combat efficiency for U.S. troops in potential trouble spots overseas. Already, 5,000 more soldiers have just been ordered to Central Europe and the Pacific.

More, newer weapons. Swift modernization of arms, costing at least \$1 billion overall, is to be started almost immediately. Whole families of World War II weapons must be replaced by newly designed rifles, tanks, combat cargo carriers, faster vehicles, disposable flame throwers. An example of what the Army has developed and needs money for: A mobile radar that can pinpoint hidden mortar emplacements 6 miles away.

Additional funds are to be sought, also, for longer range development of items such as combat planes that can take off and land like helicopters on rugged airstrips, and new tactical missiles light enough to be flown to any battle area in a hurry.

More mobility. On the ground and in the air, there is to be more mobility. The Army's present fleet of 5,000 light planes, small troop carriers, and helicopters is to be increased and modernized.

Mobile "fire brigades" of about 4,000 men are wanted and may be created. They would be based overseas, always ready to move in Asia, the Middle East, or Africa. More guerrilla-warfare experts are to be trained to support and lead native insurgents behind enemy lines.

More for home defense. The Army's traditional role in antiaircraft defense is being expanded to include defense against enemy missiles. A plan is now before President Kennedy to start limited production of Nike-Zeus antimissile missiles without waiting for a series of full-scale tests to be completed. The speedup would save 2 years and is expected to win approval.

The price tag on such actions over the years is put at more than \$15 billion above current budgeting. A complete Nike-Zeus system alone will cost from \$8 to \$13 billion, depending on how many U.S. cities are to be protected. In practice, these costs would be spread out. The Army budget, now running at just under \$10 billion a year, would go up to \$12 billion as programs move into high gear.

Why the beefing up? A broad shift in U.S. defense policy is behind the Army's comeback. Decision has been made to end this country's concentration on massive nuclear weapons alone. Balance is being sought between the old doctrine of massive retaliation and a new policy of meeting Red aggression with nonnuclear means, if that is the choice. This is where a stronger Army comes in—an Army ready for big or little wars in any situation.

A report just given to Congress by Pentagon intelligence is another reason for the new concern over the relative state of U.S. conventional forces. In the report, the Soviet Army was pictured as having 100 combat divisions in the line and 50 in reserve. In the hands of these Russian troops, in quantity, were said to be weapons completely modernized since World War II—heavy field missiles, new tanks, self-propelled artillery, helicopters and planes.

Such weapons have been developed in this country but not purchased in quantity because of budget restrictions since the Korean War. Spending on nonnuclear hardware slid from 3.7 billions in 1954 to 600 millions last year.

Criticisms of such economy were made by a parade of high Army officials, some of whom

resigned in protest during the administration of President Eisenhower. Charges were made by these officers that the Army had been completely subordinated to a new look in military affairs in which the greater emphasis was on nuclear weapons. During that period—from the end of the Korean war in 1953 through 1960—the Army was chopped in size from 1.5 million men to 870,000. Six divisions were retired as a result, and the size of existing divisions was reduced.

An urgent need. A swing back to greater dependence on the Army actually started during the last session of Congress, when legislators increased the Army budget over the amount asked by President Eisenhower's fiscal planners. The action followed a study of Army deficiencies by the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee.

That report, drawn up by Committee Chairman LYNDON B. JOHNSON saw the Army "in urgent need of modernization." It found that only one-sixth of the Army's needs for modern rifles and only one-tenth of the new tanks needed were on order, and in other cases hundreds of new weapons and vehicles were being purchased when thousands were needed.

Any overnight build-up of the Army even now is not seen as possible. After a long series of reduced budgets—some running \$4 billion below the Army's formal requests—new weapons and manpower must be absorbed slowly. Time needed to produce new weapons is another factor. And Congress, by controlling the purse strings, also controls the timetable.

Before the end of March, the President will officially ask Congress for specific changes in military spending. He will request more money for projects to be started before June 30, and recommend major amendments to the defense budget for the next fiscal year. That budget was left by President Eisenhower.

Outlook is that the Eisenhower budget, pegged at \$42.9 billion, will be increased by more than 2 billion for all services if President Kennedy's revisions are adopted. This new total would exceed the peak spending of the Korean war years.

More money for all? There is to be more money, as plans now stand, for all services. The Army buildup is not to be at the expense of others. Biggest share of the first increase will go for Air Force speedups of costly missile systems and new preparations for the Strategic Air Command. There is also to be a speedup in the Navy's Polaris submarine fleet. The Marine Corps is in line for an eventual increase of 25,000 men to bolster its limited-war capability.

But in the longer run, as a shift in strategy takes hold and more time and money are made available, officials say it is the Army that stands the best chance of making the biggest relative gains among this country's armed services.

World's Fairs Contribute to Science and Technology

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. KENNETH B. KEATING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, March 20, 1961

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, in the March 12 edition of This Week magazine, Mr. Joseph Gies has written an excellent article outlining the chronology of World's Fairs for the past 100 years

and that all groups can work closely together in effecting solutions to all of the many problems of mutual concern to white and Negro alike, for it would be a great loss if the two groups served to drive a wedge between the two races rather than to build a bridge between them.

With reference to specific improvements which I have observed in the District, I am convinced that substantial progress is being made with the District school system, despite what some of my colleagues may say to the contrary, most of which is for home consumption. The important teacher-pupil ratio has been decreased, and Washington ranks with any of the major cities in this respect. Building of new schools is keeping pace with demand and slowly overcoming the schoolroom shortage. Salaries have achieved comparability with other metropolitan areas—though they are all a bit low. Advances are being made in scholastic attainment among children in the public schools, even though median achievements are still below national norms.

In the area of slum clearance and urban renewal, much remains to be done, but I made an extensive visit through the southwest redevelopment area on Thursday of this week and I was much impressed with what I could see there now and what I was assured would be there in the years immediately ahead. Solid progress has been made there, and I share with you the hope that the entire project can go forward to completion as quickly as possible. I can see the distinct possibility that completion of the southwest redevelopment could trigger off and serve as a magnet for a return from the suburbs, which is something that is drastically needed.

Despite its promise, however, I am distressed by the plight of some of the people whose homes have been literally torn out from under them in the southwest and for whom apparently inadequate provisions have been made elsewhere. Individual cases which have been discussed with me are nothing short of tragic, and I hope that every effort will be made to correct all of the injustices which exist in this regard.

Other accomplishments of potentially major significance are the establishment of the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference, and the activities of local businessmen, typified by the organizations such as Downtown Progress, Inc., to revitalize the downtown shopping area.

The Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference, envisioning as it does close cooperation among an assortment of governmental units in the metropolitan area—including two States, six counties, two independent cities, and several Federal agencies—gives promise of developing into a most effective vehicle for coordinated multijurisdictional action. Downtown Progress, Inc., in a like manner gives promise of serving as a most productive self-help organization for attracting more trade to the downtown area.

I have discussed the problems of the District and some of the efforts which are being made to solve them. Let me look now for just a few minutes at what still needs to be done, and let me preface these final remarks by saying that adequate solutions to the District's problems are going to take the combined efforts—and the best efforts—of everyone concerned, including the citizens of the District themselves, the District Government and the Federal Government, both the Congress and the executive. To make the District what it should be, and could be—we are going to have to roll up our sleeves and do the job ourselves, and it will require a maximum amount of patience, tolerance, good will and plain hard work—and, I might add, a great deal of money—for rebuilding and breathing new life into a city cannot be done on a shoestring.

There are two items which seem of particular importance to me. One of these is the need for a concerted program to retain the well-educated productive citizens who still make their homes in the District, as well as a program specifically designed to bring similar type people back from the suburbs or into the District for the first time. Such a program will serve two important purposes: It will broaden the tax base, and it will provide the District with a valuable reservoir of new talent with which to cope with future problems. In the same way, more should be done to promote the location in Washington of the national headquarters of more of our trade associations, more stimulus for research and engineering firms to locate here, more encouragement for industry to set up offices in Washington. All of these things could be done without changing the character of the District appreciably, and all would, in my opinion, add to the economic vitality of the District.

A second item, which I have also touched on lightly, is the need for enlightened cooperation between Negroes and whites in the District. For many of us, and I do not exclude myself, the roots of racial prejudice are difficult to weed out. Many of you can remember a time when Washington was, at least as race relations go, a part of the Deep South, and memories linger long, but we have come to a different age, and unless we develop the tolerance and good sense to deal with this problem realistically, it will surely defeat us.

Finally, I come to what some of you will call the main course, those things which I think the Congress should be doing for the District, and may I say that not only as a Member of Congress, but as an American citizen with a deep and abiding interest in the American Government and in the Capital City in which that Government is situated, I am deeply concerned with the obligation of Congress to provide for the needs of the District of Columbia. I am only one Member among a very large number, but it seems to me that this responsibility is so clear and so plain that no reasonable and well-intentioned person could deny it.

Because Washington is our Capital City, it draws people here on business and also brings vast numbers of tourists as well, not only from this country, but from all over the world. It is, in a sense, a showcase of America for all the world to see. As such, it should be a model city, employing all the knowledge and professional skills of our civilization to make it beautiful, attractive, clean, and safe. This is important, not only to you and me who live here and work here, but to all Americans now and for all the years to come. And because it is the Nation's Capital, established specifically and solely for that purpose, and because the Constitution contains a specific mandate to the Congress to provide for its needs, it seems to me that the responsibility of the Congress is inescapable. Inescapable, too, is the fact that the Congress has not effectively discharged this responsibility to the District.

What is past is finished, but for the immediate future, it is my belief that the Congress must do at least the following things:

First, it should bear a more realistic portion of the costs of operating the District. A larger Federal payment can be justified on several grounds. It is my belief that the Congress has a responsibility to provide financial support over and above the moneys that can be collected from taxes comparable to those of surrounding communities, in the amount necessary to care adequately for the District's needs. For many years the Federal payment was 50 percent of District needs; today it is little over 10 percent and if the authorized payment were raised to \$36 mil-

lion, as requested by the Commissioners, the Federal Government would be contributing less than 15 percent of the estimated needs for 1962. An authorized Federal payment of \$50 million would still be less than 20 percent of the District's overall budget for next year. With a total budget of \$290 million, \$50 million does not seem to me to be an unreasonable amount for the Federal Government to make available to the Nation's Capital when I consider the amounts which are being spent on other items.

Secondly, I think we should move quickly to provide the two additional juvenile court judges who are so desperately needed. The juvenile court is now 2,200 cases behind and the backlog is growing daily, while in the meantime the delinquency rate grows steadily worse. There is no excuse for this situation to continue.

Finally, I would hope that the new administration will take a long look at its responsibilities and that the President will move to exercise the positive leadership which he has talked so much about. His interest in District affairs might go a long way toward getting more sympathetic action in the Congress. With his Democratic Party in control of both the Congress and the White House, the responsibility for action is clear cut—and I might add that blame for lack of action is equally easy to assess. I sincerely hope and pray that the President will take an active interest in the District and that we can move ahead now with the steps which must be taken if we are to make of the District the splendid and beautiful central city of the Nation that it ought to be.

I pledge to you that as one member of the Congress, I shall do all that I can by my vote and through whatever influence I may possess, to see that this great national objective, so close to the minds and hearts of all of you, is realized.

The College Social Fraternity—Cradle of Future Public Leadership

EXTENSION OF REMARKS -

OF

HON. HALE BOGGS

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 20, 1961

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Dr. Brendan F. Brown, professor of law, Loyola University of the South, New Orleans, La., at the annual national convention of Alpha Delta Gamma on August 24, 1960, at New Orleans, La.:

THE COLLEGE SOCIAL FRATERNITY—CRADLE OF FUTURE PUBLIC LEADERSHIP

I

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency Archbishop Rummel, Acting Mayor Schiro, officers and brothers of Alpha Delta Gamma in national convention assembled, it was with a very deep sense of appreciation and gratitude that I accepted the cordial invitation to address you today tendered on your behalf by Brother Fritz Veters, the dynamic national steward of Alpha Delta Gamma. After 5 years Epsilon Chapter is again your host in beautiful New Orleans.

The objectives of Alpha Delta Gamma are necessarily coordinated with the aims of the Catholic tradition. Though membership is not restricted to Catholics, yours is the only national Catholic social fraternity, which exists exclusively in Catholic colleges and

universities. It is wholly dedicated to the task of uniting intellectual, moral, and social living together with the ideals of Catholic learning. The founders of Alpha Delta Gamma in 1924 extracted the best and most constructive elements from the system of the American Greek letter fraternity, as it then existed, and combined them with the truths of Christianity, even as Thomas Aquinas in the 13th century utilized the wisdom of the Greeks in his famous synthesis.

Hence, as members of Alpha Delta Gamma, you have a very special responsibility to understand the unique character of Catholic education. This was the obligation you assumed, when, as an elite corp of select men, gathered from far flung campuses which span the continent, you became united in the fraternal ties of eternal friendship, comradeship, and mutual support in the cause of Catholic action. You have a living stake in the knowledge of the total implications of the history and philosophy of Catholic higher education, and of its ceaseless struggle against the forces of secularism.

Catholic higher education has been inspired by an intellectual and spiritual culture which is founded on the wisdom of divine revelation and the profound insights of a philosophical tradition built by such masters as Aristotle and Aquinas, Suarez and Bellarmine, Chesterton, and Maritain. This concept of the nature of Catholic education was expressed by Cardinal Newman when he wrote: "I wish the intellect to range with the utmost freedom, and religion to enjoy an equal freedom; but what I am stipulating for is, that they should be found in one and the same place, exemplified in the same persons" (Newman, "Intellect, the Instrument of Religious Training," in "Sermons Preached on Various Occasions," first sermon). Hence, Catholic colleges and universities are needed for adequacy of knowledge. The product of a sound education is the person, who, in the words of Pius XI, "thinks, judges, and acts constantly and consistently in accordance with right reason illumined by the supernatural light of the example and teaching of Christ" ("Encyclical on Christian Education of Youth, Five Great Encyclicals," p. 37 at 65, Paulist Press, New York, 1940).

Historically, the chief problem of Catholic education was to discover a proper balance between the study of the supernatural law and the investigation of the rational, social and physical sciences as integrated under natural law. Trial and error were required to find that balance from the time of Isidore of Seville in the 7th century down through the time of Alcuin and Charlemagne, later through the period of the rise of the great medieval European universities of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, and eventually in the stages of the Renaissance, the Protestant Reformation, and the modern era of materialism. During this historical progression, the true ideal of a Catholic university remained constant, namely, the seeking of perfection in the discovery and communication of knowledge, and the cultivation of the intellect, but always by way of vital relationship with the most luminous of the sciences, i.e., that of the divine positive law.

The chief inadequacy of the modern secular college or university results from its incapacity to teach that the immutable and eternal truths of the natural and supernatural laws constitute the bedrock foundation of our civilization, and that the survival and propagation of these truths are essential for the happiness of men on earth, and for their salvation in the hereafter. The adoption of relativistic attitudes toward the educational processes by secular institutions of higher learning has opened the door to conflicting philosophies, ranging from the obviously pragmatic and antimetaphysical theories of John Dewey to the more acceptable but inadequate views of Alfred Whitehead, who believed in the need of sensitivity to

beauty and human feeling, yet maintained that a principle was only a habit of thought. Conflicting philosophies, often in the same institutions, destroy each other, create intellectual confusion and moral doubt, and lead to belief in a power concept of human existence.

The overall objective of supporting the principles of the Catholic tradition is the most fundamental justification for the existence of our fraternity. It looms large when a student is pledged to Alpha Delta Gamma. But in every human society, there is a tendency for ideals to suffer in the mundane routine of daily living. Truly it has been said that great ideals never fail men, but men often fail great ideals. Hence, a word of caution may here be in order lest the spirit of the group, as expressed in its actual conduct, its typical conversations, and its habitual policies, deviate from the ideals which have been formally expressed with the resulting disillusionment of neophyte members.

It is evident that the principal purpose of joining a social fraternity varies somewhat with each individual. That purpose may be to facilitate companionship with congenial friends, or to obtain the recognition and support of an organized group by coming within one of the standardized corporate structures of undergraduate college life. Again, secrecy may have been the chief attraction to the fraternity, or the opportunity to associate closely with the best men on the campus, men who have achieved honor and prestige, and who have won the good will and friendship of the faculties of their respective schools.

These are all legitimate purposes as long as they are subordinated to the promotion of the dominant social ideal. The justice and effectiveness of the adjustment of the individual and social interests in this regard are the measure of the success of any chapter. The record of the activities of the various chapters, as contained in your excellent official publication "Alphadelity," gives assurance that not only does our fraternity use social life to stimulate congeniality, but combines social activities with Catholic practice in such a way as to leave no doubt that the ideals of Catholic education do control the sublimated aims of convivial living and good fellowship.

II

The fraternal life in college or university is for the final purpose of acquiring experience and training for leadership in the national and international communities. The activities in which you are now engaged are symbolic of your future contributions to church, state, and society. Today, as members of Alpha Delta Gamma, you act as leaders in the activities of your school and the promoters of its spirit. You engage in several extracurricular activities, and financially and physically support all the functions of your school. Your policy is to promote the good of the fraternity by advancing that of the university in question. Tomorrow, you will be expected to act as leaders in the maintenance and extension of that cultural tradition which made possible our most cherished institutions by lifting mankind from the abyss of barbarism. That tradition alone provides the cohesive force which holds the civilization of the free world together as it courageously awaits its greatest crisis in the impending final showdown with communism. Tomorrow, you will participate in professional, social, civic, charitable, political, and religious activities which will redound to the credit of your fraternity, your alma mater, and the system of education in which you have been nourished.

The fraternal activities, in which you now engaged as members of an organization transcending the limitations of an isolated campus, develop a national point of view

and afford a comparative approach cutting across geographical variations. You have been trained to measure and evaluate your own conduct and social contributions by an external standard which has been created for Alpha Delta Gamma. A test of leadership is ever before your eyes. This constitutes the indispensable measure of an extracurricular training and experience which will aid you in assuming an effective initiative in the beneficial service of the larger fraternity of the Nation.

You are the bearers of the values which form the basic postulates of our national way of thought and action. The preservation of these values, insofar as they relate to the nature of man, law, the family, the state, and God, will be the most important part of the mission which awaits your leadership. All else must be considered as final means toward this aspect of your mission in afterlife.

While your fraternity has trained you for action by providing practice in the techniques and methods of group living and co-operative action for the achievement of praiseworthy goals, the schedules of studies offered by your respective alma maters have taught you to recognize the existence of a divine plan in the drama of the cosmos. From this plan, it becomes evident that there is a natural law, which may be described as that objective, immutable, and eternal hierarchy of moral values, which are sources of obligation with regard to men because they have been so ordained by the Creator of nature. The philosophy of an objective natural law drew the pattern for our American political, social, and legal institutions. This philosophy wrote the Magna Carta in 1215, dictated the Declaration of Independence in 1776, inspired the American Bill of Rights in 1789, and chartered the course of constitutional law in the United States from the days of John Marshall. It alone provides the authority, implemented by the Federal Constitution, by which the Supreme Court of the United States dares to strike down a legislative enactment as unconstitutional, under the uniquely American doctrine of judicial supremacy.

Your contribution to American life and culture will include the most compelling justification ever proclaimed for the existence of human rights and their protection. For you, these rights are not the creation of physical force, however necessary that may be for their effectuation. You are convinced that human rights are not derived from compacts or human will. Man was never without these rights, for the so-called state of nature is a historical fiction. These rights are the inescapable consequences of human nature and the dictates of the natural law. Yet your faith in the inestimable value of man exceeds even that which springs from the natural law, for you believe that man has been exalted to the status of an adopted son of Almighty God. This is the maximum appraisal of the dignity of human nature. It provides the firmest possible basis for the inviolability of human rights.

The attitude toward teamwork, brotherhood, and the requisite balance between the individual and the group, which you have learned in the association with your fraternity brothers, will be valuable regardless of your particular future calling or life work. Some of you will enter the business, professional, and scientific worlds. Others will undertake the service of the state, while some will respond to the call of a religious vocation. Some will have greater opportunities than others to influence and mold public opinion for the common good, and to direct trends toward the formation of sound policies resulting in justice and peace. But regardless of the diversity of your careers, your present fraternal experience gives promise that each of you will make an

He says he was only a factual broadcaster and quit as soon as the United States entered the war against Germany.

In keeping with Welch's program to make approved anti-Communist literature available in reading rooms and rental libraries is Poor Richard's bookshop at 5403 Hollywood Boulevard. Talbert said it has been doing a business of \$150 to \$200 a day.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 7, 1961]
BIRCH MEMBERS REPLY TO CRITICS—FOUNDER'S EARLY WRITINGS CALLED NOT CONNECTED WITH SOCIETY

(By Gene Blake)

Many charges have been leveled against the purposes of the John Birch Society, charges which have been branded by society members as part of an organized "smear" campaign apparently Communist inspired.

Foremost among attacks has been publications of excerpts from founder-leader Robert Welch's "The Politician" in which he labels former President Eisenhower and top members of his administration as Communists and traitors.

The manuscript was confidential and had limited circulation. But Paul H. Talbert, Beverly Hills insurance executive who is a member of the society's national council, says he has read it and admits such charges were made.

WRITTEN BEFORE FORMATION

He deplores the fact that it is being linked to the John Birch Society, pointing out that it was written long before the society was formed and has no connection.

On the other hand, he says "The Politician" also contained a wealth of evidence on Mr. Eisenhower's conduct which might lead anyone to wonder about him.

"I'm not going to debate publicly whether Mr. Eisenhower is a Communist," Talbert said, "but he's sure done them a lot of good turns."

SIX-PAGE REPLY

Dr. Granville F. Knight, Santa Barbara physician who also is a member of the society's national council, has issued a six-page reply to criticism made in that city.

"Robert Welch's alleged statement that high Government officials, including former Presidents, were tools of the Communist conspiracy, deserves comment," he said.

"This analysis was made 7 years ago in a confidential communication with limited circulation, 4 years before the J.B.S. was formed. It was not for publication.

"RIGHT TO OPINION

"Neither Mr. Welch's letter, nor his opinion form any part of the materials or opinions of the John Birch Society. While it is difficult to accept some of his conclusions, Mr. Welch has a right to his opinion, and an analysis of the events of the past 30 years leaves no doubt that something is radically wrong with the policies pursued by top echelons of our Government."

Another charge heard is that the authoritative control at all levels of the society indicates it is a "Fascist" organization bent on setting up a Nazi-type dictatorship in this country.

"The charge of fascism is perfectly silly," replied Dr. Knight. "The John Birch Society stands for less government, more individual responsibility, and a better world. This is the antithesis of fascism, as typified by Hitler and Mussolini.

"DEDICATED LEADER

"Robert Welch is a dedicated and dynamic leader, but no dictator. He works closely with a five-man executive committee, in addition to a council. The latter is composed of many prominent men whose backgrounds are above reproach and whose names are well known.

"Since members carry out only suggestions of which their consciences approve, and

since they may resign at any time, the charge of fascism is ridiculous. The society has been so designed as to prevent infiltration by Communists or fellow travelers, who always attempt to destroy anti-Communist organizations. Such precautions are essential.

"Welch's definition of democracy was quoted to suggest that he is a Fascist. Here it is: 'Democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagogery and a perennial fraud.' And so it is.

"MIND CONDITION

"'Democracy' is a slogan that has been used to condition the minds of people. To most Americans it means the ideal form of government and brings to mind the thought of fairplay, government by the people, regard for the common man.

"This word has been repeated so often that few citizens are aware that the word 'democracy' does not appear in our Constitution. Nor do they remember that our Government is a constitutional republic and not a democracy.

"A pure democracy, through majority rule by pressure groups which are easily swayed by propaganda, can become just as cruelly oppressive as a dictatorship. Those who are interested should investigate further.

"BASED ON WRITTEN LAWS

"A republic is based on written laws such as our Constitution. Elected representatives are relied upon to use their best judgment for the good of the Nation as a whole. A democracy simply responds to the will of the majority. Pure democracy has worked successfully only for small homogeneous groups. New England town meetings are an example."

Dr. Knight points out that the Communist Manifesto of December 6, 1960, states that "whatever form of the dictatorship of the proletariat is established, it will always signify an extension of democracy."

"This is a battle for men's minds," Dr. Knight said. "There is no 'behind the front' any more. The facts are incontrovertible. The only question is whether or not we shall be brainwashed into cooperating in our own destruction."

MEMBERS ON OWN

Talbert also ridicules the idea that the society is monolithic or Fascist, pointing out that many projects are undertaken by members on their own not necessarily under direction from Welch.

"Welch says if this is against your conscience, don't do it," Talbert points out. "If you get to the point where you don't want to do anything suggested, get out."

Mrs. Joseph Crosby, organizer of society chapters in South Pasadena, agrees.

"We're all in it because we think it's right," she said. "The minute we think it's not, we can get out."

While some vague suspicions that the society is anti-Semitic have been voiced, there is absolutely nothing in any of the society's available literature or in the utterances of its members to bear this out.

The Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith has found no such evidence. On the contrary, while Christianity is stressed, the emphasis is on belief in some spiritual ideal and members of any religion—including specifically Jews and Catholics, are welcome.

"Far from founding a religion," Welch said in his "Blue Book" 2 years ago, "we are merely urging Protestant, Catholics, Jews, or Moslems to be better Christians, better Jews, or better Moslems, in accordance with the deepest and most humanitarian promptings of their own religious beliefs."

OPPOSING CONSPIRACY

"We are not beginning any revolution, nor even a counterrevolution, in any technical sense; because, while we are opposing a conspiracy, we are not ourselves making use of

conspiratorial methods. Yet our determination to overthrow an entrenched tyranny is the very stuff out of which revolutions are made."

In his reply to the criticism, Dr. Knight listed 23 questions "in an attempt to get people thinking and wondering whether or not something is not radically wrong high in our Government."

The questions pertained to what the society believes has been a step-by-step surrender to the international Communist conspiracy. It is to the reversal of this trend and the defeat of the Communists with every moral means at its disposal that the society professes to be dedicated.

Talbert said the danger was summed up by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in a recent speech, something like this:

"We are at war, we are invaded, we are losing."

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

THE NEWS-PRESS STAND ON JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

The editor and publisher of the News-Press is in his 85th year. His entire life has been spent in this community. His memory takes him back many years and his reading even further. He lived when conditions were rugged. When West was West and men were men. He lived during periods when if a man or a group of men openly by word of mouth, or the printed word, called our President, our Vice President, our Secretary of State, the President's brother, members of the Supreme Court, and others at the head of our Government, traitors, they were made to answer. Such slanders often called for a visit from a courageous and irate group which brought with them a barrel of tar and a few feathers. And such instances were particularly likely to occur if the slanderer came from New England. He lived when men were considered cowards when they hid behind their women's skirts and clothed their identity through anonymity.

It is in the light of this background that the News-Press tells where it stands on the John Birch Society.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News-Press, Jan. 22, 1961]

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY: WHAT IS IT, WHY? (By Hans Engh)

The John Birch Society, whose self-appointed leader called President Eisenhower "a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy," was formed in Indianapolis December 9, 1958. It began its semi-secret existence in Santa Barbara about a year ago.

What is this organization, which has become established in many parts of the country and whose members, among other things, are urged to "take over the PTA's"? In Santa Barbara, questions about it are being asked with mounting frequency. Literature about the society is being circulated. Rumors are flying.

STUDY GROUPS

Locally, the society is reported to have several chapters with the membership running into "the hundreds." The chapters meet once a month in private homes as study groups. Members hear tape recordings, view motion pictures, discuss aspects of the "Communist conspiracy," listen to book reviews, discuss tactics, and in general make themselves better equipped, so they believe, to meet what they term the challenge of Communism.

That meeting in Indianapolis was called by Robert Welch of Belmont, Mass., a retired candy manufacturer, who in January 1957 left the business world, he said, to devote his time, money, and energy to the anti-Communist cause.

He told the 11 men present that the society, which would function almost entirely through small local chapters usually of from "10 to 20 dedicated patriots," would promote "less government, more responsibility, and a better world."

The statement that Welch considers Eisenhower an agent of the Communist Party is contained in a 302-page manuscript called "The Politician." Originally written as a letter in 1954 and added to from time to time, it was intended as a confidential document outlining Welch's opinions regarding the progress of communism, particularly in the United States.

Welch told the Boston Herald that he "added to it every time I got requests for it." He said: "By 1956 it had grown to 6,000 words. By 1958 it was up to 80,000. At that point I decided to reproduce it by offset."

Copies of the book were distributed to some of the top leaders of the John Birch Society, but Welch said that he is trying to withdraw each copy, and "get it out of circulation as quickly as possible."

MILTON TOO

In "The Politician," Welch said: "While I too think that Milton Eisenhower is a Communist, and has been for 30 years, this opinion is based largely on general circumstances of his conduct. But my firm belief that Dwight Eisenhower is a dedicated, conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy is based on an accumulation of detailed evidence so extensive and so palpable that it seems to me to put this conviction beyond any reasonable doubt." He also said of Eisenhower that "there is only one word to describe his purposes and actions. That word is 'treason.'"

"The Politician" also describes former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman as tools of international communism, along with the Dulles brothers and various other high Government officials, including Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Dr. Granville Knight, Santa Barbara physician and a member of the 28-man national council of the society, said in an interview that he has read "The Politician." He said that the book is a confidential document, that it contains Welch's personal opinions, that it was written before the formation of the society, and that it now has been withdrawn.

DON'T AGREE

Asked whether the statement about the President appears in the book, Dr. Knight answered: "I don't say whether it does or not. It is unfortunate if it does." Other local society members who also were asked about the book said that they have not read it, and that they do not agree with Welch that Eisenhower is a Communist.

Attorney General Stanley Mosk said in Santa Barbara recently that "from the nature of this organization, as reported to me and as indicated by the press, I would consider it to be clearly subversive in nature. Certainly, the indication that the President of the United States is a Communist, and the assertions that his purpose and actions are treasonable, would constitute criminal libel under the laws of California. If such an organization is attempting to gain foothold in this State, I would urge prosecution under our criminal libel statutes by local law enforcement agencies."

TAKEOVER

In his bulletin for September of last year, one of the many publications put out by Welch, he urged the members to take over the PTA's. "Join your local PTA at the beginning of the school year, get your conservative friends to do likewise, and go to work to take it over," he said.

"You will run into real battles against determined leftists who have had everything their way. But it is time we went on the

offensive to make such groups the instruments of conservative purposes, with the same vigor and determination that the liberals have used the opposite aims. When you and your friends get the local PTA group straightened out, move up the ladder as soon as you can, to exert a wider influence. And don't let the dirty tactics of the opposition get you down," he said.

Believing that the war between communism and the free world is being fought on the political and educational level and alleging that democracy is merely a deceptive phrase, a weapon of demagoguery and a perennial fraud, Welch in his "Blue Book," has outlined areas of endeavor for society members.

He urges the establishment of reading rooms which also can serve as rental libraries. He suggests that the circulation of various publications be expanded, that members embark upon letter-writing campaigns, that they organize fronts assigned to certain purposes, that they start shocking the American people, and that they obtain and feature appropriate speakers.

Welch was born December 1, 1899, on a farm in Chowan County, N.C. He attended the University of North Carolina for 4 years, the Naval Academy at Annapolis for 2 years, and Harvard Law School for 2 years. He moved to Boston from North Carolina in 1919, and has lived in Belmont for the past 20 years. He has been active in Republican politics in Massachusetts.

CHINA ACCOUNT

He took the name for his society from John Birch, a Christian missionary from a farm near Macon, Ga. Birch, according to Welch, was in China when the United States entered World War II. On July 4, 1942, he officially joined Chennault's forces in Chungking as a volunteer, and rose to the rank of captain in the U.S. Army.

Ten days after V-J Day, while in uniform and reportedly on a peaceful mission for the U.S. Government, he was killed by the Chinese Communists. Welch calls him the first casualty in the third world war, between the Communists and the ever-shrinking free world.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

We recognize that communism's advance threatens democratic institutions throughout the world.

We believe—

That democratic institutions can be endangered as much by extremists of the right as by those of the left.

That democracy can be strengthened only through open discussion of issues, in the spirit of the Constitution and Bill of Rights—that secret or semisecret political organizations have no place in our society.

That our democratic institutions are sound enough to withstand the give and take of open political discussion and examination of all ideological beliefs.

That democracy suffers when fear of communism leads to irresponsible, unsubstantiated charges of treason or evil connivance against our political, religious, educational or cultural leaders.

That traitors should be dealt with by the courts, not by vigilante groups.

We condemn—

The adoption of totalitarian organization or tactics to fight the Communist danger, for as totalitarianism flourishes, democracy dies.

The spreading of slanderous generalities, without basis in specific fact, to cast suspicion on the loyalty or character of citizens whose views differ from those of the majority.

Let us keep our balance in what we do. Let us not, in the intensity of our convic-

tions, nullify the rights of others to hold and voice their own beliefs.

[From the Santa Barbara (Calif.) News Press, Feb. 26, 1961]

THOUGHTS ON THE BIRCH SOCIETY

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This well-reasoned sermon on the John Birch Society was delivered last Sunday by the Reverend John A. Crane, minister of the Unitarian Church of Santa Barbara. The News-Press commends it to its readers.)

(By John A. Crane)

"Communist influences are now in almost complete control of our Federal Government."

"When an elected government succeeds in attracting an overwhelming majority behind it for any length of time, its mob instincts make it the most tyrannical of all forms of social organization."

"I am proposing the formation of the John Birch Society under completely authoritative control at all levels. We mean business every step of the way."

"We are out to get a million members truly dedicated to the things in which we believe."

"Future history is always determined by minorities who really know what they want."

These are scattered quotations from the writings of a man named Robert Welch, who lives in Massachusetts, and who 2 years ago organized a semisecret group called the John Birch Society. It appears to have grown rather rapidly in size, spread and influence throughout the country.

It is hard to say exactly how large the society is now, for the group is vague in speaking about the size of its membership. However, in August of last year, the Boston Herald reported Welch as saying that the society then had organizations in some 20 States, with about 25 chapters in the Boston area alone. He went on to say that membership is strongest in Tennessee, Texas, and southern California. The Herald guessed that membership must have been then "in the low hundreds of thousands."

We here in Santa Barbara seem to be in a fairly unique position to observe the work of the John Birchers, for it apparently is more open here. We are recognized around the country as being one of its seats of power, so much so indeed that two national magazines have asked two of our local writers to do articles on the society.

We ought, I think, to try to understand the movement as well as we can, for it is hard at work in our community, pressing our acts and thoughts in the direction the society feels they ought to move. The Birch group represents, I think, the most extreme form of the violently anti-Communist school of thought.

To develop some acquaintance with the outlook of the Birch Society, let us consider a book written by Welch called "The Politician." The Blue Book (the society's Bible, the wellspring of its inspiration) can be had easily enough from the society's bookshops, but it is almost impossible to find a copy of "The Politician" now. It was distributed only to top leaders in the movement. However, the Milwaukee Journal gave some quotes from it.

In the book, Welch charged that Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were extensively used by the Communists, Mr. Truman knowingly so. Then, on page 268, Welch made an observation that has caused his society considerable embarrassment. He said that "in my opinion, the Communists have one of their own actually in the Presidency. For this third man, Eisenhower, there is only one possible word to describe his purposes and actions. That word is treason."

Birch group leaders in Wisconsin had copies of "The Politician," and when ques-

For publicity as to
Smithsonian loan

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